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CALIFORNIA
JAN 30 1920



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—January 30, 1920.

HOW TO CIVILIZE CAPITAL
SHIPYARD PARLEY REFUSED
STATUS OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT
DEPORT DOLLAR PATRIOTS
ELECTION REFLECTIONS

WALTER N. BRUNT

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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Tuesday evenings, 115 Valencia.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Roller Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple.
James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Casket Makers No. 1635—J. D. Messick, Secretary, 1432 Thirteenth Ave., Oakland.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, K. P. Hall.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3d Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 828 Mission.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate ave.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horsehoers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Writers' Union—708 Underwood Bldg.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall.
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers No. 16,601—E. Stein, Secretary, 507 Willow Ave.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Rammermen—Meet 3rd Sunday, 3 p. m., Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 84 Embarcadero.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.

S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building. Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 28—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 340 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Telephone Operators No. 54A—115 Valencia.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
Undertakers—John Driscoll, Sec'y., 741 Valencia.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m.; 828 Mission.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, James Dunn, 206 Woolsey St.
Water Workers—Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council
SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1920

VOL. XVIII.

No. 52

How to Civilize Capital

By Samuel Gompers

Production is not naturally a gamble. It is not a gamble because the human appetite is certain. The human appetite never varies. It always increases. It forever wants more of what it is accustomed to have and new things in addition. Humanity wants a plentiful supply of every good thing.

Production has been made in part a gamble because production has been determined from the centers of financial control. The center of finance has been able to say what should go to the center of need and what should come from the center of work.

Finance also has been able to produce great combines in the field of production and these have exercised ruthless power in the exploitation of workers and public and in the destruction of rival business.

Combination is the natural development of productive business. The evil has been done because of the avaricious profit purpose. It is the function of production to give life, not to destroy life. Government has tried to control and regulate great combinations of capital and failed.

When the ideal of service is made the dominating purpose in industry the destructive force will disappear and the need for the interference of political government will become unnecessary.

This is the thought back of the expression of labor's demands in the conference of December 13th. Capital, seeking to bring back to itself the highest return of profit, becomes predatory. It preys upon humanity. It perfects the machinery of industry, but perverts its purpose. Credit is the mighty engine.

Labor demands the credit, which is really the right to give or to withhold life from modern industry and thus from the people, be placed in the hands of the public community agencies.

When this is done, capital will cease to be ruthless. Capital will become civilized. What labor proposes is that this great engine be taken out of its jungle clothes and be garbed in the attire of orderly civilization.

This entails no disturbance of property or of ownership. It entails no disturbance of anything except the one great evil power that strangles and perverts the productive processes of mankind. Labor puts forth this demand in the ardency of its desire to give full service to the world. It wants to be rid of unnatural limitations in making its contribution to the brick and mortar, the steel and stone, the trains and ships, the food and clothing, the arts and sciences of the world.

Credit capital is a force that comes from the people and that belongs in the service of the people. Labor proposes that this instrument of power shall be put where it belongs and it intends to be militant in the struggle to that end.

"If you have tried to live on \$3 a week you will know what these men are putting up with for the sake of the trade union movement," says McGuire. "These men are making the fight of organized labor and it is up to the trade unionists of San Francisco and California to make real sacrifices in order that these men may keep up the fight. Starvation is the only thing that will drive the men back into the yards, and I am sure labor will not let these men starve."

ASSAULT ON LIBERTY BONDS.

A bomb was thrown into the camp of the railroad lobby by Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, when he declared that he was opposed to the Cummins railroad return bill, or any similar measure, because of the adverse effect it would have upon the integrity of bonds that Americans generously bought that the nation might successfully prosecute its war against the Central Powers.

Senator Capper points out that the guaranteeing of the property investment accounts of the railroads and assuring the holders of all securities, honest and dubious alike, a return of 5½ per cent per annum, will give their securities a decided advantage as investments, and will correspondingly depress all securities bearing a lower rate of interest.

"There are too many interests working at the task of depressing the value of Government bonds," Mr. Capper says, and surely no thoughtful person will want to add the great power of the United States to them. And yet this is exactly what will occur if the guarantee in the Cummins bill becomes effective."

It is pointed out that millions of Americans, including practically every farmer in the country, will sustain a direct loss if the Cummins guarantee provision is approved by Congress. When and if the Government becomes a guarantor of railroad securities, assuring a return of 5½ per cent per annum upon every dollar, real or imaginary, invested in or claimed to have been invested in railroad securities, their earning power will be so much in excess of other government issues paying from 3½ to 4¾ per cent that the latter must suffer serious impairment.

Liberty Bonds have been generally distributed among small investors, and they will be the principal sufferers if the railroad lobby executes its raid upon the treasury of the United States and secures an unwarrantably high guarantee from the Government.

Senator Capper also opposes the Cummins and Esch bills because they will make an increased freight rate inevitable and further aggravate the difficulties of the people. He protests against the provision that contemplates the practical enslavement of railroad workers.

The Senator's statement makes it clear that he regards pending railroad legislation as ill-timed and unpatriotic, inasmuch as it is drawn in the interest of a few manipulators at the expense of the whole people.

SHIPYARD PARLEY REFUSED.

Last Saturday the Metal Trades Association informed the striking employees that their agreement with the present employees in the shipyard prevents the conduct of negotiations on a union basis. On receiving the reply, President R. W. Burton of the Iron Trades Council said: "This answer from the employers means that the workers will fight it out to the finish. The reply from the employers to the offer of the Iron Trades Council to open negotiations, reads as follows:

Bay Cities Metal Trades Council.

Gentlemen: This will acknowledge receipt of your communication of January 21st, which was received by registered mail on January 22d and

previously released by you for publication in the local papers of January 21st.

We resumed work on November 24th under a policy and shop rules which have been published in the local papers. In excess of 18,000 men have accepted employment and are now working under these rules. We are putting into operation in each plant a preliminary organization which will work out the final details of this form of collective bargaining.

We feel that direct dealing with our own men, and frank, open consideration and discussion of our mutual problems, with representatives selected from among their own number through the medium of secret balloting—fairly and honestly conducted—was the only fair and just means of dealing with them.

Our policy is the American plan, and we can assure you that there will be no discrimination against any members of your organization, and that we shall be pleased to accept at our various employment offices any qualified men who may apply for work, provided there are vacancies for them, and we are at all times open to conferences with the employees actually employed in our plants.

The men who have shown their loyalty to the companies and are now working very efficiently have been assured that no conferences such as you request would be entered into by this association. It is therefore manifestly impossible for us to agree to a conference.

Respectfully,

CALIFORNIA METAL TRADES
ASSOCIATION.

Fred C. Metcalf, Secretary.

The full membership of the California Metal Trades Association at a general meeting on Tuesday pledged itself to continue the policy of refusing to deal with unions and indorsed the action taken by the executive committee in refusing to grant a conference to representatives of the Bay District Metal Trades Council with a view to ending the strike.

M. J. McGuire of the local Boilermakers' Union on Wednesday received the following telegram from William Atkinson, acting president of the International Boilermakers' Union at Kansas City:

"We will not permit members of Los Angeles, Long Beach and San Pedro, under any circumstances, to work on any boats from San Francisco Bay district."

This telegram was in answer to one sent protesting over the action of the Schaw-Batcher Company in sending south hulls on which non-union men had worked in San Francisco.

In the meetings of the Labor Council many delegates have talked in favor of expelling those unions that do not come through with their full quota to the strike fund. All unions failing in this duty will be exposed by the Labor Council and the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council.

Not one cent of the money contributed by the unions is being spent in salaries of officers, every penny going to pay strike benefits, according to the Labor Council and Bay Cities Metal Trades Council officers.

PRESENT STATUS OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT

By John E. Bennett.

Part III.

The Passing of the Strike.

The condition in which our laborers, arranged and arrayed in their organizations, find themselves today, would have been delayed a few years—perhaps even a decade, had not the centralization process which drew them into unions, been accelerated by the war. The war drew labor out of the union and into the State—or Government. It is true that during the war unions continued to exist; but in all essentials the real union was the State. The laborers were under its direction, not under the direction of the unions.

We can get a clearer idea of what was going on in the labor world during the war if we observe the phenomena in a small country of large population, like England, rather than in a large country where population is less dense, such as the United States; though the whirl of the centralizing force has been as strong here as there.

The population of England at the outbreak of the war was nearing forty millions, and the surface of the island was not much greater than that of New York state. England had become a land of great cities, and the multitudes of whom those cities were comprised, as is the case with all large cities, were laborers. These laborers were concentrated and compacted in craft organizations, tied together at their tops into unified nationals. The strikes from 1910 on, while still economic and industrial, had begun to take on a syndicalist flavor, and had become so great in the numbers who suspended work, that they made uneasy the pillars of the State. Nevertheless the efforts of the unions at this time were not chiefly to increase wages or lessen hours, but to prevent lowering of wages and to hold their numbers in their jobs, against a tendency of decline in the volume of work.

There had, during a few years prior been a great dock strike, a great coal mine strike, a great traffic strike; and there was then gathering a strike scheduled for 1915 which was to include five million men, in anticipation of which the employers had raised a fund for defense of \$250,000,000.

While these preparations for economic battle were in progress relief came from the quarter of the military. The Kaiser declared war. Labor breathed a deep sigh as the load was lifted which had been bearing tens of thousands of its members into the dregs of famine. Men, instead of being a drug on the labor market, with myriads famishing and festering in unemployment, came into instant demand. A new employer had appeared calling for vast numbers of men for the trenches, and other vast numbers for factories of all sorts to make materials for the conflict. The great reservoir of the State boiled with its energy. There were not sufficient men to supply its needs. Women were drawn into its vortex, and these creatures of our love and care, whom we jealously guard, and for whose provision we delight to toil, these left their homes and their cradled babies and repaired to the shell shop or the powder plant, or in overalls and jerkins wheeled laden trucks and barrows about the yards of industry.

The labor union became for the time defunct. There was no use for it. Many of its members even refused to pay their dues. For the State paid higher wages than the unions had demanded and wages everywhere rose for lack of men. At the same time the union was compelled to give up about all of its privileges. All closed shops became open. The apprentice rule was broken down. The young were advanced through their merits over the heads of the old. Forbidden labor-saving devices were installed, and ca-

canny rule was wiped out. All practices to limit production that jobs might be secure, were removed. Hours were extended without limit; shifts were introduced in shops which had never known them, while bonus schemes were set up which would make the Taylor system look silly.

For labor to strike was to stab the State. To talk of strike, proposed, if for no other purpose than to preserve the solidarity of the dissolving unions, was to invite the recruiting officer to cancel one's name from the list reserved at home for essential industries, and to wake up in a drill camp preparatory to deportation with the troops of Haig. Clearly continuous war is the Bolshevik State; and the Bolshevik State, as I shall later show, is continuous war.

Here then, we have the spectacle of labor existing in its ultimate form of centralization, in the great one union of the State. For, as I have before remarked, the direction of the centralizing force, or trend, is to carry everything into the hands of the State. Under its spinning all industry goes thither. Business becomes too difficult to do; it presents too many obstructions and offers too few inducements to be performed by private hands. Loud calls arise for the State to take over and operate this or that concern, the cries issuing from those on the outside who are seeking cheaper service, and from those on the inside who want to "sell and get out." And as the State becomes the conductor of industry, so it becomes the employer of labor. With the closing of the war, however, labor was returned by the State to its pre-war organizations. Thereupon the processes of the Centripetal trend were resumed to the end of driving labor back again into the hands of the State, not this time through the channel of political war, but through the revolution of economic communism.

For the effect of the war was to greatly increase prices, and to clench the condition under which prices must continuously rise. The glut in agricultural products which is near at hand, and which will produce panic among the farmers, will have little if any influence upon the upward course of the index figures. This post war rise in prices produced profound disturbance in the labor world. So numerous became the strikes, that President Wilson, harkening to the general sentiment that it was completely practicable for labor and its employers to "get together," that the only trouble was that they "did not understand each other," and that if they should have a conference an adjustment could readily be reached as to a mutually satisfactory participation in the returns of industry—President Wilson, I say brought about this conference.

It disclosed the absolute irreconcilability of organized labor and organized capital. Both were in favor of "collective bargaining." But they split on what collective bargaining was; and that split was utterly incurable, for the laborers closed the conference by marching out of the hall. To the laborers, collective bargaining was dealing with representatives of the laborers of the industry; to the employers, it was dealing with the representatives of the laborers of the shop. The strike had been loudly blown through the Washington trumpet as a sacred institution, which must remain forever monumental and immutable as the very palladium of the rights of the laborer. But of what virtue was the strike if it was to be limited to a single shop in combating such a concern as the Steel Corporation, controlling fifty-three per cent of the industry, with shops galore stretching from Pittsburg to the plants of the star Arcturus, which if one shop shut down with a strike could easily shift its orders to the next shop! Manifestly if such was to be in future the quality of the strike, the strike was dead.

While these discussions were proceeding the soft coal miners were marking time in hope that a basis could be reached to which they could,



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without a strike, refer their trouble. The hope dissolved and on November 1, the strike was called. Seventy per cent of soft coal production was suspended. Then there heaved in sight the veiled obsequies of the strike. The very extent and magnitude of the laborers' organization had brought its power to an end. For when the union can no longer strike, there terminates the effectiveness of the union in its office of protector of wages. The coal strike was perceived to be an interference with production, and the general public was made the sufferer. This brought the Government forward in the attitude of a strike-breaker. The laborers observed with dismay the Government taking the operators' end of the strike out of the hands of the operators, and doing everything that the employer desired. It displayed, and it used, the power to do all those things which the employer had not the power to do. Instead of union pickets to keep back the scab, it patrolled troops to keep back the pickets and protect the scab. It stripped the union of funds wherewith to provision its striking members, and it commanded the leaders to order the men back to work, threatening them with jail if they did not. They obeyed; and the State had again absorbed the unions into its centralized mass, for to conduct a strike had become treason to the state.

All this was done, of course, under the Lever act, a defunct provision which had been resuscitated from the debris of the war. But had it not existed there was a Congress in session quite as ready to adopt an act to do the Lever business, as Judge Anderson was to convert it into orders to the Marshal. And what was done by the Lever act will be done by the Cummins and other bills, preparatory to meeting the next strike should one arise.

While the strike was thus stamping itself out of date with a Government stencil, it was displaying its ineffectiveness to deal with large bodies of men in another quarter. For as the recent railway strike of England with its vast array of men was broken by the auto-truck so the steel strike showed that great masses could not be held on a strike over long periods of time. They would slip the reins of the union and dribble back to work. The five million strike proposed for England in 1915, would have shown its authors that it could not have been maintained as a static pressure to effect its ends. It must have quickly dissolved, or it must have overturned the Government.

Here is the condition which the labor world in America today presents: The centralizing process which we know as the trend, had brought the laborer out of his individual position into a union organized in his shop; then it enlarged his shop union to include other shops in that town; then this union became a local to a national; then the national joined other nationals, and a whole industry was linked up under its basic name of metal or else. Then this union strikes, and the strike reverberates through all quarters of the nation. The strike stops production and the Government stops the strike. The Centripetal trend brought the employers to the bar of the Government, as we saw in the last article; it brings the laborers to the bar of Government, as we see here. What must be the

upshot? Will the Government force industry to pay higher wages, and to adjust hours and conditions as the laborer through his union has desired and desires? The labor court which the Second Industrial Commission is devising will try to do so. But who shall comprise the court? We have had a whiff of this in the Garfield fourteen cents, to which a majority of the cabinet agreed. Will not Professor Taussig's court of arbitration be another fourteen cent affair? "How can it be otherwise," the Communists say to us, "so long as you have capitalist rule? Will not the capitalist government deal with the laborer in the arbitration court just as it dealt with the miner in the coal strike?" With all its assumed safeguards to the laborer whom it strips of his union, can the chair of the arbitration court be better than the chair of the Federal court?"

There is but one answer: The strike is indeed dead. The union as a defender of wages by force is passe. The laborer must now bring forth the true answer to the labor problem, or he must see his industry, his person, and his nation pass together into Bolshevism. They will so pass through the great ultimate mass strike, which no government can resist, which the pressure of rising prices and unemployment—soon to be again upon us with unprecedented virulence—will surely bring. The true answer, however, is here; and we shall perceive it as we pursue these articles.

The board of arbitration in the Key Route dispute between workers and employers gave recognition in their decision to a principle for which the organized workers have long contended but without much success in previous cases. The contention of the labor movement has been that every industry must pay a decent living wage to the workers and that if it can not do that it does not deserve to live. If an industry renders a public service that is really desirable the people should be willing to pay enough for the service to enable it to pay a living wage to its employees. The board of arbitration was made up of Warren Olney, Jr., Justice of the California Supreme Court, Ralph P. Merritt, Federal Food Administrator for the State of California, and E. C. Bradley of President Wilson's Labor Conference Board. In recognizing the principle the board said: "It is our belief that regardless of the financial condition of the employing company or its ability to secure other men, or the rate of wages paid by other similar concerns, it is right that it should, in any case pay what may be called a minimum living wage, meaning by that a wage which will enable a man to support himself and family in a decent and reasonable way, having in mind particularly that he shall have enough not merely to provide his family with necessary food, clothing and housing, but also to give to his children that opportunity for education and advancement which is the birthright of every American citizen."

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DENVER LABOR BODY ELECTION.

From the Denver Labor Bulletin of January 24th we publish the following account of the election for officers of the Trades and Labor Assembly of Denver:

With a clear-cut issue between the forces of the "American Federation of Labor Ticket" on one side and the forces of the "Progressive Ticket" on the other side, the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly met last Tuesday night to elect its officers for the ensuing six months. This meeting proved to be the largest meeting in the history of the Denver Trades and Labor Assembly. When the election was called 216 ballots were given out, each one representing a duly accredited delegate, and over 100 spectators were there to see the "big show."

The question of permitting ten delegates of Machinists' Union No. 1408 to vote was the cause of the excitement in the assembly. These ten votes were expected to be cast for the progressive candidates, but were barred from the ballot by a constitutional provision requiring at least three months' membership in the assembly to qualify for the election. This local was admitted November 18, 1919.

At a meeting of the Assembly two weeks ago the members present, a majority being progressives, overruled President Thomas O. Spacey when he decided the representatives in question would not be entitled to vote at Tuesday night's meeting. Spacey appealed to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and was sustained. The progressives tried to overrule Gompers, but failed.

The progressive element made several motions contrary to the constitution and the ruling of President Gompers, but President Spacey steadfastly refused to put any motions that were contrary to the ruling he had received and after some disturbance and confusion the Assembly finally proceeded with the election of officers.

Charles M. Moore, candidate on the American Federation ticket, was elected president over Harry Livingston, candidate on the progressive ticket, by a vote of 118 to 95.

The only candidate on the progressive ticket elected was John H. Rhinehart, who defeated C. F. Buckland by 105 to 103.

DEPORT DOLLAR PATRIOTS.

Why not include dollar patriots in the Government's deportation scheme, is the suggestion of Editor Frey of the International Molders' Journal.

"Would it not also be advisable," writes the labor editor, "to deport some of those wealthy malefactors, men who hold that they are entitled to enjoy rights and privileges in America which they prevent their employees from enjoying; men who have used the sacred language of patriotism and the nation's glorious flag as a cloak behind which to take advantage of the nation's necessities during war time to profiteer upon the Government and the people; men who, with their arbitrary and autocratic methods, their abuse of power, their contempt for the institutions of our country when these interfered with their greedy plans, created conditions which made the workers' hearts burn with indignation and prepared their minds for the fatal policies of revolutionary agitators?"

"True patriotism is an unlimited devotion to our country's welfare. True patriots will be active in a campaign against all those who endanger the nation's welfare, whether they be revolutionists or the more dangerous of the two, the men responsible for those unjust conditions which are the cause of revolutionary movements.

"As true patriots we must go beyond the effect and search for the cause. It is the cause which is the grave danger, the conditions which must be removed."

CALIFORNIA SAFETY NEWS.

The Industrial Accident Commission announces that the California Safety News, its monthly publication, will be sent free to anyone interested, if notice is sent to the office of the Commission at 525 Market street, San Francisco. The various industrial activities of the State are considered in their relation to safety under appropriate headings, such as Mines and Tunnels, Boilers, Construction, Electricity and Elevators. The Commission's engineers in charge of these divisions write special articles each month for the information of employers and employees, all with a view of telling about safe working practices and different methods of preventing industrial accidents. In this way there is a variety of subjects discussed and each employer and employee can find something of interest.

The California Safety News is edited by Will J. French. Superintendent of Safety H. M. Wolfkin, Assistant Superintendent of Safety T. W. Osgood of Los Angeles, Chief Mine Engineer G. Chester Brown, Chief Boiler Inspector R. L. Hemingway, Electrical Engineer Robt. L. Eltringham, Construction Engineer J. J. Rose-dale and Chief Elevator Inspector E. C. Wood reach a wide constituency through their respec-

tive divisions, and the Industrial Accident Commission is firmly of the belief that the California Safety News will prove an important factor in maintaining safety in employment.

"I want a pound of butter."

"The best?"

"What was the last I had?"

"The best."

"Give me a pound of the other."—Tyrihans, Christiania.

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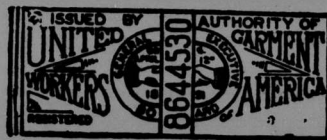
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LOS ANGELES

SACRAMENTO

NEWSPAPER WRITERS.

There are eighteen newspaper writers' unions that are affiliated with the International Typographical Union, in the United States and Canada, and a number of others that have only local connections. Following is a list of those affiliated with the I. T. U.:

No. 1, Boston, Mass.; No. 3, Scranton, Pa.; No. 5, Chicago, Ill.; No. 7, San Francisco; No. 8, Salt Lake City; No. 9, Milwaukee, Wis.; No. 10, Montreal, Canada; No. 18, Hartford, Conn.; No. 20, Wheeling, W. Va.; No. 22, Missoula, Mont.; No. 11, Philadelphia, Pa.; No. 12, Seattle, Wash.; No. 13, Evansville, Ind.; No. 14, Worcester, Mass.; No. 15, London, Ont.; No. 16, Bridgeport, Conn.; No. 17, Lawrence, Mass.; No. 19, Fall River, Mass.; No. 21, Portsmouth, N. H.

Following is a telegram received by Local No. 7 from the Boston Union:

"Agreement that exists in Boston between organization and publishers, to which Hearst's representatives are a party, is:

"(1) Union affiliations and activities shall not constitute cause for discrimination or for change in the present friendly relations and customs of the profession.

"(2) District men, members of the union, who devote their entire and exclusive time to one office, and who have had not less than three years' experience on a daily newspaper, shall be paid not less than thirty dollars per week.

"(3) Reporters, newswriters and staff photographers, members of the union, other than district men or correspondents, who have had three years or more practical experience as such on a daily newspaper, and who devote their entire time to one office, shall be paid not less than thirty-eight dollars a week.

"(4) Desk men, editorial writers and re-write men, members of the union, who devote their entire time to this class of work in one office, and who had had not less than three years' experience on a daily newspaper, shall be paid not less than forty-five dollars per week.

"Wish you luck; interested in your fight; willing to aid you in every possible way."

ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

A referendum strike vote to compel the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company to pay a basic scale of \$7 a day to all electrical workers has been canvassed by officers of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, it became known yesterday.

The vote was taken by all unions on the Pacific Coast, and followed the refusal of the company to grant an increase above the present scale of \$6 a day.

James P. Noonan, president of the international union, will arrive in this city the first of next week, and will represent the electrical workers in negotiations to be conducted with officials of the company.

At the same time Miss Julia O'Connor, president of the telephone operators' department of the brotherhood, will arrive here to canvass a strike vote submitted to the telephone operators of the Pacific Coast for a wage scale of \$2 a day for beginners, increased to \$4 a day after three years' service.

A Coastwide strike of the 200 electrical workers employed by the Postal Telegraph Company was authorized Tuesday by L. C. Grasser, vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, following the refusal of the company to grant a wage scale of \$6 a day. There are not more than twenty men employed by the company in the bay district who are affected by the strike order, according to officials of the company. Twenty linemen employed in the States of Washington, Oregon and Idaho responded to the strike order Tuesday.

STEREOTYPERS APPROVE PLAN.

Beginning January 1, 1920, the Acme Electrotype Company, 306 Twelfth street, Oakland, California, Mr. Frank Kristan proprietor, has adopted a profit-sharing plan, whereby all the employees of that company will appreciate a percentage of the profits. This is the first step of the kind on the part of any employing electrotypewriter that has come to our attention in this locality.

San Francisco Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union No. 29 takes pleasure in announcing that Mr. Kristan is not only a popular employer but one of No. 29's most active members.

DEATHS.

During the past week the following members of local unions passed away: Thomas Mahoney of the brotherhood of teamsters, John V. Nelson of the united laborers, Herman Otto Hingsbergen of the teamsters, Christopher Johnstorn of the marine cooks and stewards.

Union clerks will not be employed by "The Emporium." Help them obtain recognition by not trading with that store until it changes its policy.

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Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

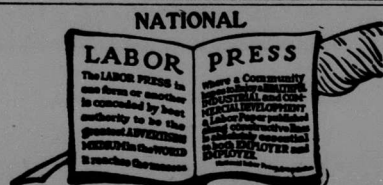


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ASSOCIATION

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

Telephone Market 56

Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1920.

Since the politicians have diagnosed the discontent of the laboring men with living conditions and of the farmers with market conditions as being due to alien agitators, how much relief from these problems can we expect from these doctors of public ills if we elect them to office.

The Housewives' League is floundering in its efforts to find a remedy for the high cost of living. It has tried quite a number of schemes, principally price-fixing and boycotting, and its latest stunt is the establishment of a public market. Its influence has been little, as the cost of living kicks up just as high a rumpus as before. Why not try the remedy suggested to the league by a committee of the Labor Council, starting co-operative stores?

We are involved in a period of unrest and unsettled conditions but how comparatively small are the troubles of the day in America when compared with the troubles in other countries. The inherent stability of American institutions, the nation's remarkable recuperative powers, its enormous productive capacities, and the unconquerable spirit of the people of America, are qualities that will work out a greater future prosperity than any one can really foresee. Have faith in America, and cultivate those qualities that have made its people the leaders of all human movements for advancement of the welfare of the common people.

Senator Capper, of Kansas, would send profiteers to jail and start boycotts against high-priced commodities. Another remedy, though more drastic, would be to hang the profiteers and starve ourselves nearly to death. Extreme remedies, we are afraid, will accomplish more harm than good. It takes brains and will to accomplish something really worth while. If we haven't got either, then why kick. Better go to school and do something to build up our mental deficiencies. Educate, agitate, organize, but do it intelligently, or you will be sorry some day for what you are doing. None can escape responsibility for his own faults and shortcomings.

Election Reflections

Tonight is the annual election of officers of the Labor Council. Ordinarily this annual contest need attract but passing notice. It cannot be denied, however, that at this time there are some things at issue which, as the election goes, will have considerable effect upon the future destinies of the Council.

To understand the matter it is necessary to make an inventory of the present status of the local movement and form a judgment as to the trend of things. A bitter and protracted fight between capital and labor has been in progress for many months. The present leaders on the labor side seem to enjoy the confidence of their constituents, as all, without notable exception, have been returned as delegates to the Council at recent union elections. It is safe to say that the main idea of the rank and file in thus re-electing their leaders was the old and reliable one of not changing leaders while crossing the stream and facing the enemy.

But regardless of any such consideration, there is again an organized effort of a few, whom we may from their European prototypes term militants, to oust the incumbent officers, especially those holding positions of responsibility in dealing with employers, the city government, and the public, labor or general. These militants have for years schooled themselves in the tactics completely revealed to the public in 1913 through the publication of the private correspondence of Karl Marx, Engels and other leaders of radical and pan-German labor politics. By constant activities and propaganda of that type, they make up for their lack of numbers. On every occasion before their unions they praise individuals of their own group, and never fail to take a rap at the real or fancied shortcomings of others not belonging to their group. In the Labor Council, when any organization has some controversy, in which there is room for honest differences of opinion, the militant group presses the button and throws its voice and vote invariably against the position taken by the officers, regardless of the merits of the case or the established policies of the Council. Thus the Council is officially made to squander recklessly the prestige and influence it has built up at the cost of so much toil and expenditure of thought and experience.

A survey of happenings of greater importance during the last year, will demonstrate the trend of policies to be expected from the militants if elected to office. Last summer this group fought bitterly to commit the Council and the local unions to the policy of general strikes in behalf of the Mooney agitation, although in every instance when assistance of a rational character was needed or requested, that assistance was never refused by a single officer or delegate. In the last municipal election, this faction used its influence against sending delegates to the Union Labor party which won such signal victory, and now the same faction is organizing a branch of the National Labor party, which will have no influence in either local or national politics, except as a force to divide labor.

In nominating their ticket, the orators of the group spoke beautifully about electing men able to harmonize all factions, and on scrutiny their ticket is made up chiefly of those who for years have been busy promoting all manner of dual organizations, intended to supplant majorities and establish the rule of their group.

The issue in this election is majority or minority rule, the maintenance of the policies of the successful and growing American labor movement or the perpetual experimentation with new men with new policies dominated from abroad, policies that promise much but invariably bring labor into disrepute and internal disruption.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

This anti-red hysteria will have to run its course, just as the red hysteria last year. It is epidemic, and epidemics generally have their way, and are soon gone, though causing misery and suffering while they last. Action and reaction are the law of life and nature. Who would try to stem them is up against the buzz-saw, and will suffer the consequences. Therefore, when anybody starts anything, remember the reaction will follow his action, and that nature will run its course. Somebody expressed the idea that, if this thing of high cost of living continues, everybody in the country will become a red and start a revolution. Quite so, but after the revolution, which will cause more suffering than the high cost of living does now, we shall have counter-revolution, so what is the use of starting extreme action, when sane and peaceful action might accomplish at least some relief in existing evil conditions. Let us try co-operation and keep it up.

Fifteen nations, including Germany, were represented at the first meeting of the administrative Council of the international labor office, set up by the Versailles treaty, at Paris last Monday. Ratification of the treaty by the United States, so she can participate in the council's proceedings, is highly desirable, said Chairman Albert Thomas, in opening the meeting. Can it be that the functioning effectively of such a body, is a far more terrible specter to the Senate than the much abused article ten? For if labor unrest can be settled by effective international labor legislation, there will be little or no occasion for any nation to involve itself in a foreign war for the sake of avoiding internal revolution. Big business thrives on war, hence is opposed to anything that may allay its recurrence. And every standpatter and politician in the Senate is a servant to big business. It has not passed a single labor bill for two years.

It is rather astonishing how those who ought to know better continue to assert that New Zealand is a "land without strikes" as a result of the compulsory arbitration law they have in that country, when anyone who pays any attention whatever to industrial affairs in that far-off Pacific island knows that it is not a land without strikes and that strikes frequently occur there in spite of the law. It is also quite generally known that under the law when a union strikes union affairs are practically placed in the hands of the employers because of the fact that the law provides that fifteen workers can get together and register under the act and gain recognition from the state as a union. Recently when the slaughterhouse workers struck in that country the employers gathered together about twenty strikebreakers, had them register under the act, and proceed with all the protection of a bona fide union. When the strike was over with, in spite of the fact that it was won, the real union men were forced to join the strikebreakers' union because it was the only organization recognized by the law. Now that sort of thing may be all right from the standpoint of the employer, but how any member of a union can advocate the importation to this country of such a scheme is hard to understand, yet there are those, few in number it is true, in the American labor movement, who say they are in favor of compulsory arbitration. Happily we are free from such abuses in this country and we must fight hard to continue in that state. The passage of the Cummins railroad bill would be a start in the wrong direction and for that reason, if for no other, it should be defeated.

WIT AT RANDOM

"Yes," said Hawkins, who had purchased some old silver at auction, "this is the old Hawkins family plate."

"Indeed," said his guest; "but surely this is an 'A' engraved on it."

"Is it? Oh-er-yes, of course. The original Hawkinses were English, you know."—Boston Transcript.

"Mama, this paper says that cattle when with other cattle eat more and fatten better than when kept alone."

"Yes, my child." I guess that is right."

"Well, mamma, we must be like cattle."

"Why, what do you mean my child?"

"We always have more to eat and eat more when we have company."—Yonkers Statesman.

A certain Senator, deploring the dishonest methods of one type of business man, once said, with a smile: "It all brings back to me a dialog I once heard in a Southern school. 'Children, said the teacher, 'be diligent and steadfast, and you will succeed. Take the case of George Washington, whose birthday we are soon to celebrate. Do you remember my telling you of the great difficulty George Washington had to contend with?' 'Yes, ma'am,' said a little boy. 'He couldn't tell a lie.'"—San Francisco Argonaut.

Mrs. Bacon—"Do you remember the night you proposed marriage to me Henry?"

Mr. Bacon—"Oh yes, very well indeed."

"I just hung my head and said nothing, didn't I?"

"You did; and that was the last time I ever saw you that way."—Yonkers Statesman.

"Say, Bill, you know the diffunce b'tween a prophet and a profiteer?"

"No, Sam."

"Well, when a phophet says de world was goin to end last Thursday at lunchtime he didn't know what he was talkin' about, but when a profiteer says soap, sugar, an' shoes will be higher next week he knows what he's takin' about."—New York World.

Rum's Seven Cardinal Virtues.—It interfered with work—therefore promoted the play instinct. It made healthy people sick—thereby inculcating the value of health.

It filled the jails Sunday morning—thereby saving thousands from the movie mania.

It wrecked homes—in that way hastening the happiness of those unhappily wedded.

It caused the tongue to wag—thereby promoting truth-telling.

It kept late hours—thereby curing insomnia.

It gave some men "Dutch courage"—which is better than none.—Benjamin De Casseres in the Now York Evening Sun.

America carries its craze for prohibition too far when it prohibits a world peace.—London Opinion.

"Why do they call Santa a myth?"

"I don't know," said the little girl who hisps. "I thought maybe it was short for Mithter."—Washington Star.

"What do you think of the two candidates?"

"Well, the more I think of it the more pleased I am that only one can be elected."—Michigan Gargoyle.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE PROGRESSIVE SPIRIT.

(While the American poet Lowell was not by nature a strong progressive, the selection given below from his poem, "The Present Crisis," is probably the strongest expression in the English language of the spirit of truth that makes both individuals and nations progressive, noble and worthy to endure.)

Once to every man and nation
Comes the moment to decide,
In the strife of Truth with Falsehood,
For the good or evil side;
Some great cause, God's new Messiah,
Offering each the bloom or blight,
Parts the goats upon the left hand,
And the sheep upon the right,
And the choice goes by forever
'Twixt that darkness and that light.

Then to side with Truth is noble,
When we share her wretched crust,
Ere her cause brings fame and profit,
And 'tis prosperous to be just;
Then it is the brave man chooses,
While the coward stands aside,
Doubting in his abject spirit,
Till his Lord is crucified,
And the multitude make virtue
Of the faith they have denied.

They have the rights who dare maintain them;
We are traitors to our sires,
Smothering in their holy ashes
Freedom's new lit altar fires;
Shall we make their creed our jailer?
Shall we in our haste to slay
From the tombs of the old prophets
Steal the funeral lamps away
To light up the martyr-fagots
Round the prophets of today?

New occasions teach new duties;
Time makes ancient good uncouth;
They must upward still, and onward,
Who would keep abreast of Truth;
Lo, before us gleam her campfires!
We, ourselves must Pilgrims be,
Launch our Mayflower, and steer boldly
Through the desperate winter sea,
Nor attempt the Future's portal
With the Past's blood-rusted key.

—James Russell Lowell, 1844.

A LIFE JOB.

Has Dan Regan a life job as secretary of the local Bartenders' Union?

In July of last year Regan was re-elected as secretary of the Bartenders' Union with the proviso that he was to hold office until such time as the saloons resume business.

With the advent of national prohibition, Regan is wondering if he has been elected to a life job.

The Hearst press has started out to kill what it calls the Hoover boom. It says Hoover is a friend of England. We are glad he is not a pro-German, as when Hearst once upon a time also ran, that was what killed Hearst forever in the estimation of the American people. If the Americanism of these two are weighed, we know who will tip the better American. Wherefore, the Hearst opposition is a distinct asset to Mr. Hoover. We certainly look with suspicion upon any Boomee put forward by the Boomer of Ersatz und Schrecklichkeit.

The union label is the best medium of advertising as it is costless to the employer and the union pays for it.

COMMENT ON BENNETT'S THEORIES.

Pursuant to the instructions of the Labor Council, the law and legislative committee will render opinions on Mr. Bennett's economic and social theories. The first report rendered last Friday, January 23d, is as follows:

Mr. John E. Bennett, author of a series of articles now running in the Labor Clarion dealing with the problems of industrial and social relations, appeared before the committee, and presented a request that the Council appoint a committee for the purpose of analyzing and discussing his discoveries in the field of economics and sociology, with the end in view of presenting them to the labor movement for its study and indorsement. For the time being, this committee will act as such committee and investigate the essence of the articles of Mr. Bennett as they are published in the Labor Clarion.

Mr. Bennett gave an interesting account of some points of his new economic doctrines. He stated he has studied the subject for eight years and as he progressed in his studies he has modified and developed his views in accordance with his observations and in his endeavor to find practical solutions of the world's industrial problems. Sociology is based upon laws as real and immutable as the laws of mathematics. Our problem is to analyze social phenomena and discover the operation of these laws. He summarizes the fundamental laws of society into two concepts or sociological laws: First, the law of progress; second, the law of order. The science of economics deals with values, but so far the world has not analyzed the meaning or definition of values, or taken advantage of the whole field of social activities and economic development. United States holds wealth to the value of \$1500 per head, or a total of 190 billion of dollars for the whole country. Of this only 40 per cent, or about 64 billions are used for economic purposes, leaving 60 per cent, or about 96 billions unused or fallow. The problem of society is to put the 60 per cent of values to the service of the population. This can be accomplished by the use of what Mr. Bennett terms the "call system," which is different from

the "single tax" or the taxation of the unearned increment, but which is calculated to accomplish in a superior way or in a more efficient manner all that believers in the single tax claim for their remedy. The function of the state is to maintain the rights of every member of society from being infringed upon by any privileged classes or individuals. Not by abolishing individual ownership and enterprise, but by giving every individual equal opportunity to use his labor and resources, is the new state of society to be developed. Individual initiative and desire for pecuniary gain is not to be abolished but given fullest freedom and chance of development.

By reading the thirty articles to be published by Mr. Bennett the delegates to the Council will gradually acquire an understanding of the new principles said to have been discovered by Mr. Bennett. Your committee will read and seek to understand the principles as revealed and hopes some time in the future to be able to have another evening with Mr. Bennett, to further discuss his interesting presentation of a subject that apparently promises to provide some progressive measures for future discussion and possible support by the organized labor movement.



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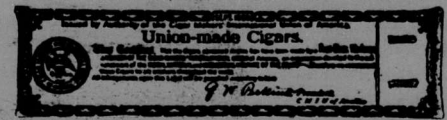
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The other day a consumer of Alta Plaza told us he didn't understand why he should pay a dollar a month for service.

Most consumers now understand the service charge, judging from the few complaints on that score. But here was one who did not.

Our service department wrote to him, explaining that "the service charge represents that part of the total cost of supplying water which takes care of the special expenses incident to the actual service to the individual consumer."

Our service department did not rest there. Examination of the premises showed that a three-quarters inch meter had been installed, owing to the elaborate water fixtures with which the house was equipped.

This was done before we had the present rate schedule—when the size of the water bill depended on the size of house and lot and the number of fixtures.

Despite his elaborate equipment, that householder doesn't use a great deal of water. A five-eighths inch meter will take care of his service.

So our service department has volunteered to install the smaller meter, free of charge, thereby reducing the service charge from one dollar to sixty-five cents a month.

Here was a case where a general complaint uncovered a specific condition that needed correction.

An opportunity to save the householder \$4.20 a year appeals to us as a bit of "useful service."

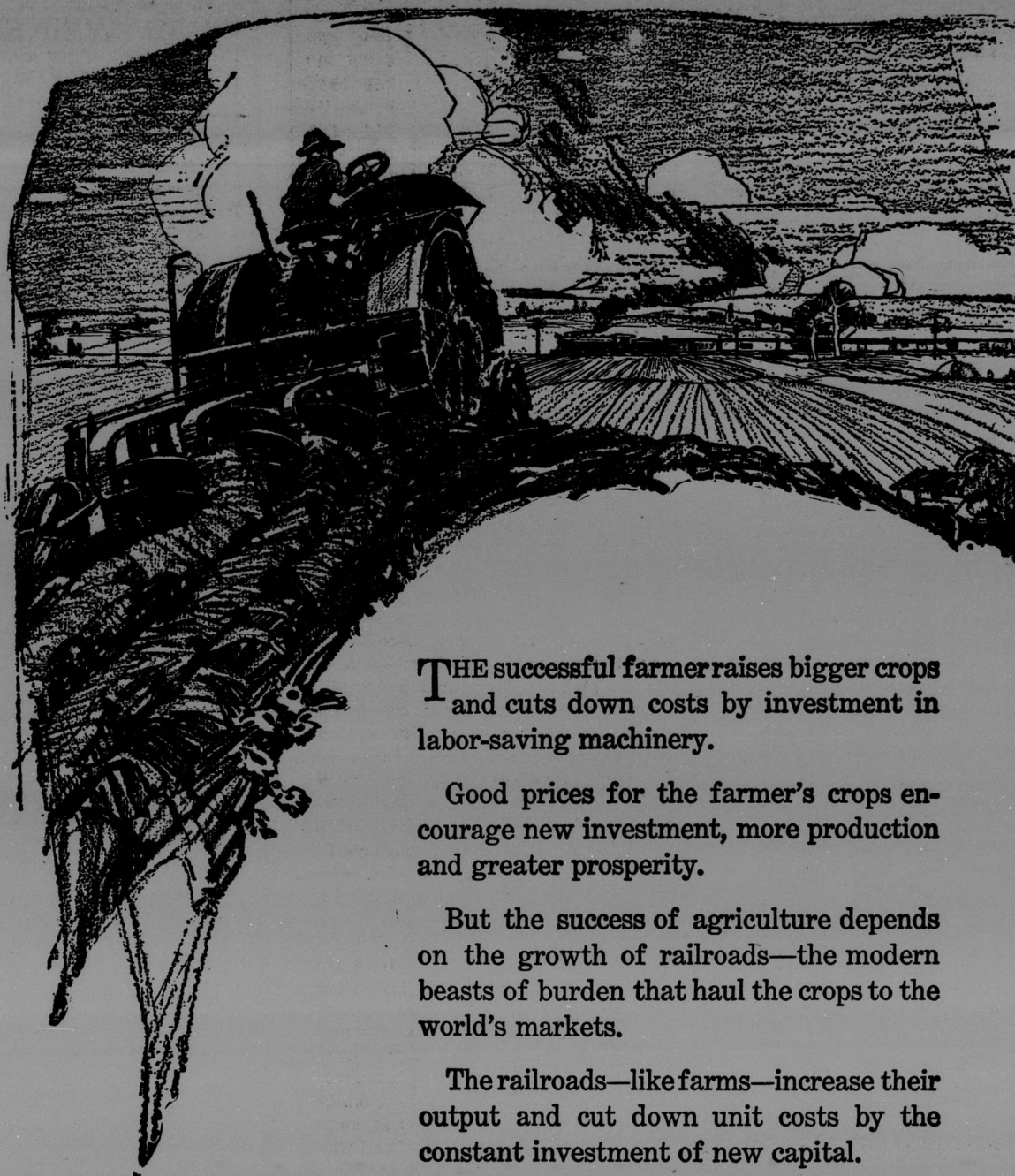
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—JAMES J. HILL

THE successful farmer raises bigger crops and cuts down costs by investment in labor-saving machinery.

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Poor railroad service is dear at any price. No growing country can long pay the price of inadequate transportation facilities.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 23, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials — Teamsters No. 85—John A. O'Connell, Michael Casey, Stanley Derham, Edward Fitzpatrick, John E. Stewart, Wm. Blaisdell, Wm. Conboy, Ambrose Milton, John T. McLaughlin, Jas. E. Wilson. Beer Drivers—A. L. Campbell, M. W. Silk, Chas. Boyan. Pattern Makers—J. Lichtenstern, vice F. C. Miller. Typographical Union—L. Michelson, additional delegate. Upholsterers—B. B. Rosenthal, and J. Gajeski. Moving Picture Operators—Herman Lubfin. Bookbinders—Tho. Garrity, Robt. Tilton, Jas. D. Kelly, Ella Wunderlich, Loretta Kane. Grocery Clerks—W. G. Desepte, vice A. N. Seslia. Boxmakers—Herbert Lane, vice W. G. Desepte. Musicians—Albert A. Greenbaum. Chauffeurs—E. M. Branstorf, vice C. Ericson. Sausage Makers—Geo. Link. Picture Frame Workers—Jos. Stone, Arthur C. Neate. Dredgemen—Fred Hannah, E. F. Kraut. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the following unions enclosing donations for the unions on strike: Waitresses, Cooks, Boot and Shoe Workers, Chauffeurs, Stable Employees, Retail Shoe Clerks, Marine Gasoline Engineers, Cap Makers, Ladies' Garment Makers, Professional Embalmers, Garment Cutters, Waiters, Stage Employees, Upholsterers, Warehouse Men, Garment Workers, Casket Makers, Typographical, Asphalt Workers, Laundry Workers, Horseshoers, Barbers, Bottlers, Milk Drivers, Retail Drives, Cracker Bakers, Butchers No. 508, Butchers No. 115, Cemetery Workers, Sail Makers, Electrical Workers 537, Bookbinders, Egg Inspectors, Fur Workers, Frank Ferguson. From Journeymen Tailors, thanking unions for assistance.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Culinary Workers, requesting a boycott on Pals Waffle Kitchen, Continental Hotel. From the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, requesting Machinists not to do their work. From the Steam Engineers, relative to the New San Francisco Laundry. From Retail Delivery Drivers, complaint against Grocery Clerks relative to jurisdiction.

Referred to Labor Clarion—Minutes of the California State Federation of Labor.

Referred to Secretary—Communication from Asphalt Workers relative to their wage scale.

Referred to Bookbinders' Union—Communication from the University of California relative to Blue Book issued by the Associated Students.

Request Complied With—From the Marine Gas & Operating Engineers, requesting Council to communicate with the representatives in Congress relative to placing an embargo on all fuel and refined oils.

Resolution introduced by Delegate Riley (Office Employees) protesting against the continuance of ticket scalping at theatres and all other forms of profiteering, and asking Council to appoint a committee to present matter before committee of Board of Supervisors. Moved that the resolution be adopted; carried.

Reports of Unions—Tailors—Conditions of strike remaining unchanged. Retail Drivers—Jewel Tea Company still unfair. Bakery Wagon Drivers—Have raised assessment to 75 cents per week; will pay indefinitely. Waitresses—Request assistance of Council to have a fair caterer at Policemen's ball. Machinists—Still on strike; are settling difficulties in many outside shops; American Legion furnishing strike-breakers to Schaw-Batcher shipyards. Boilermakers—Still

on strike; have not lost 20 skilled men during the strike; request unions to contribute finances to carry on fight. Butchers—The Fair Market in the Mission unfair; are boycotting meats handled by Chinese. Cracker Bakers—National Biscuit unfair; are paying assessments. Musicians—Hinman's Dancing Academy unfair; request unionists to refrain from patronizing. Iron Trades—There has been an injunction issued by Judge Van Fleet restraining the members of the two organizations from loitering near the Bethlehem shipyards. Ship sent from Schaw-Batcher plant to San Pedro to Southwestern Shipyard; men refuse to work on said vessel; have sent communication to California Metal Trades for conference. Waiters—Will continue assessment for benefit of striking unions; Owl restaurant still unfair; Herbert's still unfair. Carpenters No. 483—Have levied assessments for striking unions. Steamfitters—Are sending skilled men out of town; union in good shape. Cap Makers—Are making progress organizing the California Cap Co., Mission, near Sixteenth; are collecting assessments. State Federation of Labor—Has indorsed principles enunciated by the American Legion.

Label Section—Minutes printed in the Labor Clarion.

Executive Committee—Press Feeders will make every effort to send in their contribution to the unions on strike. Elevator Operators—Assessment voted down, but matter will be taken up again and the union will pay its arrearages. Auto Bus Operators—Membership of union composed of small proprietors; assessment has not been levied. Casket Makers—Union has levied the assessment. Application of Steam Engineers for a boycott on the New San Francisco Laundry laid over one week. Recommended indorsement of the wage scale and agreement of Shoe Clerks No. 410. The wage scale and agreement of Hat Makers referred to the Secretary to assist in negotiations. Recommended indorsement of the wage scale and agreement of Gas Workers' Union, subject to approval of the American Federation of Labor. Report concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Mr. Bennett, author of a series of articles now running in the Labor Clarion, appeared before the committee and presented his plans and ideas and committee will report in the near future on the matter. In the matter of the resolution of Delegate McGuire, re-referred to the committee at the last meeting of the Council, the parties interested appeared and agreed that the substitute resolution be presented to the Council, as it covered the entire scope of the original resolution.

Resolutions read:

Whereas, United States of America, while engaged in war for the liberation of small peoples and for the right of self determination, loaned to allied nations some ten billion of dollars, part of which was borrowed by the President and

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Deposits

Capital Actually Paid Up

Reserve and Contingent Funds

Employees' Pension Fund

\$64,107,311.15

60,669,724.15

1,000,000.00

2,437,587.00

318,780.48



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Congress from the American people as Liberty Loans; and

Whereas, There is evidence that part of this money is now being used by certain governments for purposes which are directly opposed to the objects of the war, to-wit:

1. The maintenance of large standing armies for the suppression of Ireland, India, Egypt, Persia, Korea, China, and for the upbuilding of large military, naval, and aerial forces which may possibly be used against the United States, or which, in any case, may cause the United States in prudence to maintain large forces for its own self-defense, thus keeping many thousands out of civil life and industrial activity;

2. To build up at the expense of the American taxpayers foreign commercial rivals, as is evidenced by the progressing economic control by Great Britain of the resources of Persia (oil), Caucasus (oil), Hungary (railroads), Mexico (oil), and the United States (oil, sugar, etc.); therefore, be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council appeal to the Congress of the United States to exercise such control over the fiscal agencies of our Government that no payment of interest of these foreign loans be deferred or relinquished, and thereby charged at once to the extent of five hundred millions of dollars a year against American taxpayers, thereby tending to maintain and extend the present artificial high cost of living in the United States, which reacts in our unhappy industrial unrest; and, be it further

Resolved, That we shall oppose by every constitutional means any military, financial or commercial assistance by the United States to any state seeking directly or indirectly to reduce any alien people to subjection or hold in subjection a people which is working toward its own liberation; and be it further resolved, that copies of this resolution be forwarded to Hon. Joseph Fordney, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, Congressmen for California, and to the press.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorable on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Nominations—President: Wm. T. Bonsor, S. T. Dixon. Vice-President: M. J. McGuire, J. H. Bockmeyer. Secretary: John A. O'Connell, John Hawkins. Financial Secretary and Treasurer: Jas. J. McTiernan. Sergeant at Arms: Patrick O'Brien. Trustees: Chas. Child, J. W. Spencer, D. P. Haggerty. Executive Committee: J. J. Kuhn, Daniel C. Murphy, Chris Brandhorst, John Kane, J. R. Matheson, J. J. Matheson, Wm. Granfield, Patrick O'Brien, Wm. Urmey, William P. Stanton, Jas. E. Wilson, John Daly, George Knell, A. J. Van Beber, M. A. Trummer, E. H. Misner, Frank Evans, J. Weinberger, Ed Newman, William Edminster, George Kidwell, Lincoln Martin, Jas. A. Gajeski. Law and Legislative Committee: Roe Baker, Emil Buehrer, Frank Evans, J. B. Hynes, Theo. Johnson, R. M. Roche, B. B. Rosenthal. Organizing Committee: John O. Walsh, Emil Beuhrer, John Kane, Alex Dijeau, A. L. McDonald, Victor Lehaney, Frank O'Brien, Mary Everson, George McNulty and Thos. Zant. Labor Clarion Directors: John O. Walsh, M. E. Decker, Geo. Hollis, Jas. J. McTiernan, John A. O'Connell, Selig Schulbery, J. H. Beckmeyer, Geo. Kidwell, Lincoln Martin, Dan Tattenham.

Receipts, \$4,497.62. Expenses, \$4,332.87.

Council adjourned at 10:40.

Fraternal submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of meeting held January 21, 1920:

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by president B. A. Brundage with all officers present but: M. E. Kirby and David Schott, excused G. J. Plato and Sister Burkett.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Credentials: From Furniture Handlers' Union No. 1 for P. C. Hansen and Wm. Nicol. From Upholsterers' Union No. 28, for J. Gajeski and J. Schultz. Waiters' Union No. 30, for J. Frankenstein. Credentials accepted and delegates seated. Brother Mallory from the Barbers' Union and C. E. Hawthorne from the Gas Workers' Union were seated pending the arrival of their credentials.

Communications: From Painters' Referendum Union, No. 72, referred to Label Section from Labor Council relative to the employment of Building Trades mechanics working in the boycotted Emporium, also advising the Labor Council that the Label Section should endeavor to see that more Union Labels and Union Signs are displayed in shop and store windows, referred to the Agitation Committee. From the Inter. Broom and Whisk Makers' Union again calling attention to the fact that the Merkle Wiley Broom Company, of Paris, Ill., was still taking that un-American stand that the worker has no right to organize and become a member of a Labor Union. O. T. Merkle has made the statement that "A man with a Union Card has no more right in my factory than a Hun has in America." Their Blue Jay Broom is a scab made broom. When buying brooms and whisks see that the Broom Makers' Union Label is at the bottom of the handle and usually attached to the wiring. Communication to be sent to the Labor Clarion and Organized Labor for publication. Minutes of Label Trades Section of St. Louis of Dec. 26, and Jan. 9, received and filed.

Reports of Unions: From Bookbinders' Union stating that the demand for their label is not what it ought to be, that there are many secretaries of Local Unions buying cash, ledger and minute books without the label of the Bookbinders' Union. Tailors' Union reports that the strike is an open shop fight and things are about the same, also report the Brilliant at 717 Market street, upstairs is seeking the patronage of organized labor and is organized in every department. Culinary workers are requesting a demand for their Union House Card, also reported that five Greek restaurants in Vallejo had thrown out the Union Card but are now trying to get them back. Glove Workers request that the women of organized labor should demand the Glove Workers' Union Label when buying dress gloves. Pressmen's Union state work is slow and claim that their members make a demand for the Union Label, Card and Button at all times. Bill Posers' Union report that these firms have withdrawn their work from the Schmidt Lithograph Co., Hill Bros., Schilling & Co., Sego Milk, Golden State Butter and Zeroline Oil and that they are requesting the Del Monte Brand people to do the same. Cigar Makers' report that most of their troubles are settled with the exception of

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Evening Prices—15c, 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00
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"The Emporium" is actively opposing the unionization of its employees. If you are a member of a union, take the pledge not to patronize that institution.

the El Primo cigar people who are still unfair to them. Look for the blue label of the Cigar Makers' Union. Grocery Clerks request the support of the public not to buy before eight a. m., or after six p. m., six days a week and not at all on Sunday or holidays. Look for and demand the Union Button of the man or woman that waits on you. Gas Workers state that they have not been represented for some time but would in the future and would listen and help all he could. Barbers' Union requests all men to look for their Shop Card before entering a barber shop. Hoisting Engineers' No. 59, reported that they have been derelict in sending delegates but would in the future co-operate with the Section as they have gone on record to boost and agitate for the Label, Card and Button.

Agitation Committee report concurred in.

Special Committee: Sister Ashton states that on account of being very busy, with the work of her organization she had no time to visit the Women's Union as yet and that Sister Burkett was sick.

Unfinished Business: At request of the Tailors' Union a history of the Journeymen Tailors' side of the strike was submitted and read, it was moved and seconded and carried that the same be put in shape for publication.

New Business: Moved and seconded and carried that a letter sent to the Sun Theater wishing them success in their venture and that the friendly feeling prevailing between them and organized labor would continue. Moved, seconded and carried that the Secretary send a letter to the Vallejo Trades and Labor Council reminding them that the Napa Glove Factory is unfair and that their members demand the Union Label of the Glove Workers' Union. Moved, seconded and carried that delegates be requested to bring their wives to the meetings of the Label Section and induce other members of their union to do the same.

Good of the Section: Brother Lively, of the Hoisting Engineers gave a good talk on the Label and one of the outstanding points was that a house to house committee of women should visit wives of union men. Bro. Desepte commented upon the attendance of new delegates and requested they would go back to their respective unions and make a report showing what the Label Section is endeavoring to do, but could do it only with the assistance of the attending delegates of the affiliated unions.

Receipts: Dues \$32.00, P. C. Tax, \$7.35.

Bills: Donaldson P. & P. Co., \$8.00. Bell Bazaar, \$2.00.

The Agitation Committee was requested to remain after adjournment.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned at 10 p. m., to meet Wednesday, February 4, 1920.

"You are urged to demand the Union Label, Card and Button."

Fraternally submitted,

W. G. DESEPTE, Sec.

LONGSHOREMEN STRIKE.

Several hundred longshoremen went on strike on several docks when they were informed that they must have the "blue book" of the so-called longshoremen's association of San Francisco before they would be permitted to work.

Most of the men who went on strike are members of the Riggers and Stevedores' Union, which takes the position that it is not necessary to have any kind of a union book or card in order to work on the water-front as long as the men get the wages and conditions.

It is said that the association which was organized by foremen at behest of the ship-owners charges an initiation fee of \$6 and \$1 per month dues.

If you are a union man or woman, always patronize the label.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Several inquiries have been made at local headquarters regarding a statement published in an evening paper last week which quoted the collector of internal revenue as authority for the statement that moneys paid for union dues were deductible from total income when filing income tax statements. From best information obtainable, the statement published was erroneous. Inquiry at the income tax collection department in the office of the collector of internal revenue brought forth a statement that no such exemption has been made; that no order has been received regarding such exemption; that the local collector has no authority to render a decision regarding such exemption. Any person, however, who may wish to test the law, will be provided with a blank form for claim of refund for taxes erroneously or illegally collected, but the tax must first be paid in full.

The New York Herald, the Evening Telegram (evening edition of the Herald) and the Paris edition of the Herald have been purchased by Frank A. Munsey, who also owns the New York Sun, morning and evening, and also a number of monthly periodicals. It is said that this is the first time in the long history of the New York Herald where ownership has passed out of the hands of the Bennett family, the paper having been founded by the father of the late James Gordon Bennett. Munsey has announced that the Sun and Herald will be merged and that the Evening Telegram will be continued as an independent paper. The Paris edition will not be affected by the merger.

Nelson B. Updike, grain merchant of Nebraska, has purchased the Omaha Bee. The Bee was established many years ago, by Edward Rosewater. "Missouri River Pirates" will remember this office as a soft place to light in the days gone by. It was always good for a day or two to the traveling printer when he needed a few dollars to "space out."

R. T. Braun of the Hicks-Judd chapel is seriously ill at Franklin Hospital.

John R. ten Bosch, proprietor of the ten Bosch Printing Company, 340 Sansome street, died at his home in Alameda on Saturday, January 24, 1920, a victim of influenza. He leaves a widow and two sons. ten Bosch was 42 years of age. The funeral was private.

In the composing room of the Evening Call-Post is a living rebuke to statistical theorists who wisely claim that the allotted years of a compositor are two-and-forty. The writer shortly after coming to San Francisco, in 1903, asked the late Andy Smith, foreman of the old Morning Call, as both stood in front of the "Press" Cafe, on Third, near Market, how old Frank ("Kid") Wandress was. "I couldn't say exactly," replied Andy, "but I remember reading a paper when I was a boy that Circumnavigator Cook, when he landed at Kalakekan Bay in the Sandwich Islands, was filled with astonishment and great wonder at finding Ed. Lowe walking a tight rope and Frank Wandress printing orchestra checks for the show. And he was pretty well along in years then," sighed Andy, as he invited me to have a steam.

Secretary Michelson would like to get in touch with two linotype operators that would agree to accept employment in Mexico. Operators with a knowledge of both English and Spanish are desired.

Here is an interesting item, printed in the Union Printer, just thirty years ago: "Prohibition, we should judge from the results of the recent elections held in Eastern States, is not popular. The Christian minister will tell you of the misery caused by intemperance; the playwright will picture to your imagination its hor-

rors in the drama, or the editor may occasionally moralize about the evil effects of liquor, but it is all to no purpose so long as the Government derives a revenue from an excise tax. The rich will never allow sentiment to influence them to adopt as a substitute an income tax."

"The next war will be fought with bacteriologists," says Captain Wedgwood Benn. The report that the Army Council has already ordered the Royal Engineers to construct a couple for experimental purposes is declared to be premature.—London Punch.

"This country will not be a good place for any of us to live in unless we make it a good place for all of us to live in.—Theodore Roosevelt.

Tell your wife and daughters not to patronize the Emporium because of its treatment of the women alteration hands, who were discharged for refusing to tear up their union cards.

The employees of "The Emporium," were given the choice of joining the "store union" or be discharged. Do not trade with it, until it changes its policy toward organized labor.

What's the matter with "The Emporium"? Unfair to organized labor.

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Martin Bros. Restaurant and Oyster Grotto
Excellent Cuisine and First-Class Service at
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HOME MADE PIES
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UNION HOUSE Corner 16th at Valencia

 **\$2.00** DOWN
A WEEK
(No Interest)
PLACES THIS
Large Grafonola
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FREE SPEECH AND LOGIC.

By Frank C. Evarts.

Free speech is good, but good logic is better and a darned sight more necessary in a democracy than in any other kind of government. Hence, it is that in this country, we qualify the right of free speech with the limitation that every person is to be held responsible for any abuse of the right of free speech. Those who talk the worst, and clamor most fiercely if yanked up for what they say, never quote the condition that is essential to a correct understanding and use of the right of free speech. No man need fear to be denied free speech as long as he observes the limitation. If he talks nonsense, though, he will be put into the insane asylum, and if he counsels crime, he will be put in jail, where such people belong. One class of people, however, seem to get away with more free speech than the constitution allows. Those are the traitors who, while we are still in war, largely through their own illogical refusal to accept the peace treaty, give aid and comfort to the nation's declared enemies, by asking foolish questions, why we do this and that to Russia, and why don't we start another war with our recent allies. Some of these traitors, pro-Germans and anti-allies, call our President to account for sending troops to Russia, when the government of that country by propaganda and other acts of hostility was doing all it could to give comfort to the enemies with whom we were at war. It does not take a declaration of war to make war. Russia is the best example of that truism. She has warred on every country that does not mold its social system after hers. Russia is at war with all the world. She is also at war with all the small peoples who were forcibly subjected under the czars and now seek to vindicate their right of self-determination. She has not yet reconquered those small peoples, yet she boasts of being able to fight the whole world. Only with the aid of traitors can she at all threaten the world, and only by false logic do the traitors fool themselves and others in believing that they are Russianizing the world. Free speech, without logic, is either fit for the asylum or the jail. And logic is the foundation of democracy, the only thing that will preserve free speech and keep America safe from the fires of passion and crime.

ORPHEUM.

Charley Grapewin, who heads the Orpheum bill for next week, has added another incident to the lives of the Harveys. This is called "Jed's Vacation." Harvey and his associate, Miss Anna Chance, are a traveling salesman and his left-at-home wife. Mr. Grapewin is carrying this couple through a series of farces. When it comes to acting farce it would be very difficult to find a man anywhere on the American stage who knows more about it than Charley Grapewin. He knows also how to write farce and the result is that every sketch he has ever produced in vaudeville has been a laughing success. Lois Josephine's new partner is Leo Henning and

with Lee Feiner's assistance they are offering a delightful combination of song and dance. Fay Courtney, pleasantly remembered as one of the famous team, "The Courtney Sisters," is now successfully going it alone. She will be heard in exclusive songs composed and written by her sister, herself and Arthur Behem. Bert Fitzgibbon, the original Daffy Dill, is described as a "nut" comedian which in theatrical parlance means an eccentric comedian of the extemporaneous kind. The whole time he is on the stage his audience is in roars of laughter. Francis Renault, although a man, is much more attractive in feminine attire than many women are and in the course of his performance he wears a wardrobe which represents an expenditure of five thousand dollars. His ability as a camofleur is by no means his only asset for he is an exceedingly capable delineator of character songs. Steele and Winslow exist on the stage for laughing purposes only. They are comedy skaters whose side-splitting stunts can only be accomplished by experts on the rollers. Hudler, Stein and Phillips will appear in a melodious act entitled "Steps of Harmony." The delightful musical fantasy, "The Rainbow Cocktail," will be the only holdever. Ivan Bankoff in his present vehicle, "The Dancing Master," maintains his high reputation and is just what its name implies. His dancing partner is Mlle. Phoebe.

INSPECTION KEEPS BILLS DOWN.

It is not often, says the Spring Valley Water Company, that a water meter goes wrong. These instruments, carefully made by expert workmen and supplied under a guarantee, are further subjected by this company to a double test before installation.

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Such leaks, traceable by a test on the unit hand of the meter when all taps on the premises are closed, are frequently responsible for big bills.

ELECT OFFICERS.

The local joint executive board of the Culinary Crafts has elected the following officers: President, J. Weinberger; vice-president, Laura Molenda; secretary, Daniel Regan.

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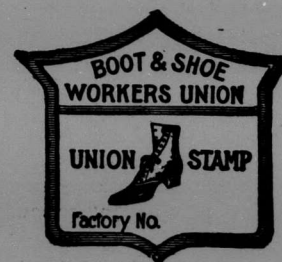
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COUNCIL ELECTION BOARD.

President W. T. Bonsor of the Labor Council has appointed the following committee to take charge of the annual election of officers tonight: George Tracy, M. T. Doyle, Dan Regan, A. J. Rogers, George Cullen, J. F. Duggan, Thomas P. Garrity, Frank McGovern, M. S. Maxwell, W. J. Wilkinson, George Flatley, W. G. Desepte, Dennis Foley, W. R. Towne.

The polls will open at 7:15 p. m., and close at 9:30 p. m.

ON STRIKE.

The mold makers employed at the plant of the Pacific-Illinois Glass Company in this city are on strike rather than punch a time clock installed in the factory, it is said. An alleged attempt to get machinists to take the places of the strikers was frustrated when the Machinists' Union issued an order prohibiting any member from going to work in the factory.

JAMES W. MULLEN.

James W. Mullen, editor of the Labor Clarion, is ill at his home in San Francisco. While his illness is not a serious nature, his condition is causing his friends and relatives worry.

JOHN KEAN.

John Kean, Chief Deputy Labor Commissioner and a member of the Rigger and Stevedores' Union, is seriously ill at St. Joseph's hospital in San Francisco. It is said his chance for recovery is slight.

PERSHING'S APPRECIATION.

General Pershing paid this fine tribute to labor on his visit to San Francisco last week, when he spoke in the Auditorium to the citizenship of this city as follows:

We are prone in discussing what the people have done to forget the vast contribution that labor has made to our success. There were no more patriotic men or class of men during the war than those who, by their manual labor, aided us in materials and in supplies and made it possible for us to take our place on the western front in time to be of material service to the allies. We of the army over there felt your patriotic impulse. We realized that you were behind us in all respects, but especially in the depth of your patriotism. This inspired your representatives there, and, in fact, the entire army, to do its utmost, and you may be assured that their patriotism over there rose quite as high as yours over here.

ATTITUDE TOWARD AMERICAN LEGION

The following resolution was adopted unanimously by the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor at San Francisco, January 11:

Whereas, many conflicting reports have been published regarding the attitude of the California Labor movement toward the American Legion, and

Whereas, the American Legion is an organization composed of men and women who gave their services to the Government of the United States during the great war; and

Whereas, the American Legion is organized for the purpose of perpetuating American institutions and promoting the interests of those who gave their services to the country in that great crisis; therefore, be it resolved by the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor that we firmly endorse the purposes of the American Legion as set forth in the Constitution of said Legion; further resolved, that we assert our confidence in the American Legion as an agency to help maintain the standards of living of the toilers represented by the California State Federation of Labor; further resolved, that we heartily urge all members of organized labor to support the aims and activities of the American Legion and express the hope that all ex-service men who are members of organized labor will become active members of said Legion.

R. W. BURTON

The Molders' Union of San Francisco has elected as president, R. W. Burton who, although a comparatively young man, is one of the most prominent labor men on the Pacific Coast. He has acquired a national reputation as a man of ability and judgment.

For eight years Burton was business agent of the Molders' Union and for four years president of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, which office he still holds.

During the war Burton worked as chief examiner for the United States Employment service in recruiting skilled workmen for the shipyards of San Francisco bay district.

When former Judge Matthew Brady took office the first of the year as district attorney he selected Burton as one of his assistants.

As head of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council Burton in the past has had much to do with adjusting disputes between that organization, its affiliated unions and the California Metal Trades Association and the California Foundrymen's Association.

DOUGLAS TILDEN.

Just one word about Douglas Tilden, the sculptor, acting as a strike-breaker. We have good authority for saying that he is no mechanic, just like so many other dummies that are being substituted for real mechanics in the shops of the unfair metal trades employers. They simply are there to keep up appearances and draw wages posing as efficient workmen, which they are not. A strong demand is being made for efficient mechanics of all trades to go East, wherefore, if the employers do not soon settle, they will be confronted with such a shortage of mechanics that they will not be able to get them for any price near what they can get union mechanics at the present time.

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